



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

GENUINE
1865
BRANDY.
\$42.00 PER DOZ.
H. PRICE & CO.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

No. 13,499 號玖十玖百肆千壹萬壹第 日肆初月伍年柒十二緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1901 叁拜禮 號玖十月陸年壹零百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$2½ PER MONTH

WATSON'S
"B"
SUPERIOR VERY OLD
COGNAC
BRANDY.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
CUTLER PALMER AND CO.
WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815,
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong
for over half a century
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 13, Praya Central.
JOHN WALKER & SONS'
FAMOUS
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.
This World-renowned
Fine Old Highland Whisky,
Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents,
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
Prior \$10.75 PER DOZEN
Net
"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong.

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAY.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1901.

VICTORIA
CYCLE
EMPORIUM.
THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
a first class Machine, and the above Es-
tablishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOPOL" CYCLES,
and we also supply fittings of every description.
Bargains can be had in second hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Enamelling a specialty.
McKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 45A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$5.50 per Cask of 37½ lbs. net ex Factory.
\$3.30 per Bag of 250 lbs.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1901.
COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED
is now prepared to receive perishable pro-
visions for Cold Storage at EAST POINT at
Moderate Rates.
WM. PARLANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1899.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.
SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—
SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT
\$22.50 PER DOZ.
Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.
\$20 PER DOZ.
This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassell
DOURO PORT,
\$14.25 PER DOZ.
A fine, full, and fruity wine.
AMOROSO SHERRY,
\$20 PER DOZ.
LA TORRE SHERRY,
\$16.75 PER DOZ.
11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.
C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY,
\$10.75 PER DOZ.
Very soft, palatable, and mature.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS; THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE
AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.
WATKINS' CROWN BRAND.
UNSURPASSABLE FOR PURITY AND
FLAVOUR.
SEE THAT EACH BOTTLE BEARS OUR NAME AND TRADE MARK.

WATKINS, LIMITED.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES, PAPERS
AND CHEMICALS.
EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
A. CHEE & Co., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

KÜPPER PILSENER BEER.
THE LEADING BEER ON THE MARKET.
HAS REACHED ITS PRESENT STATE OF POPULARITY
OWING ENTIRELY TO ITS UNIFORM HIGH STANDARD OF
EXCELLENCE. IT IS ALWAYS BRIGHT AND SPARKLING
AND ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT.
SOLE AGENTS—
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
15, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 18th June, 1901.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY
HONGKONG.
AERATED WATERS.
SIMPLE AERATED WATER. SODA WATER.
LEMONADE. GINGER ALE.
RASPBERRYADE.
SARSAPARILLA. LEMON SQUASH.
TONIC WATER.
SPECIAL TERMS to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other large consumers.
SPECIALITIES
AYALA CHAMPAGNE, EXTRA QUALITY.
This is one of the most Popular Brands in London. Supplied to ALL the principal
Clubs and Hotels. 2 Doz. Pints. \$42.00 1 Doz. Quarts. \$40.00
ROUSSILLON CHAMPAGNE, RESERVE OUYEE.
The Favourite Brand in NAVAL and MILITARY Messes. 2 Doz. Pints. \$36.00 1 Doz. Quarts. \$35.00
PRICE. Special Rates to Messes.
"DRY ROYAL" SAUMUR.
A most delicious Sparkling wine and extremely moderate in price. 2 Doz. Pints. \$23.00 1 Doz. Quarts. \$21.00
PRICE. Special Rates to Messes.
BUCHANAN'S WHISKY. "BLACK & WHITE" HOUSE OF COMMONS
This splendid and well-known Whisky has one of the Largest Sales in England and the
Colonies. It is wonderfully MELLOW and WELL MATURED.
Price—Per Doz. \$15.00. Special Rates to the Trade.
SOLE AGENTS for above—LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY (LIMITED.)
SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON.
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS PACKINGS &c.,
"GLADIATOR" Packing for High Pressures. Recognized by leading Engineers to be the
best combination of Metal and ASBESTOS ever introduced. Reduces friction to a minimum on
Piston and Valve Rods, and is absolutely imperishable. "GLADIATOR" and "VICTOR"
METALLIC BOILER JOINTS are SUPPLIED to H. M. and other FOREIGN NAVIES.
ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering Composition used exten-
sively by the British and American NAVIES. ASBESTOS FIREPROOF COLOUR and
FURNACE PAINT. "SALAMANDER" Lubricating and Cylinder Oil of the Best Qualities.
"CARBIDE METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering experts
to be the best Metal in the Market.
ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
Chief Superintendent THOMAS SKINNER.
Superintendent ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Manager.

COTTAM & CO.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
CELLULAR CLOTHING. LIGHT, DURABLE, and COOL.
A FULL STOCK OF
TENNIS SHIRTS, DAY SHIRTS AND SINGLETS.
KELLY & WALSH, LD.
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SANDOW'S DEVELOPERS and GRIP DUMB-BELLS.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST FOR THE
YOST TYPEWRITER
20 GOLD MEDALS.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.
THE LARGEST ORDER EVER GIVEN FOR TYPEWRITERS
by any Government, Corporation or Private Firm in any part of the Globe has been placed with the
YOST TYPEWRITER CO., LD.
156 YOST MACHINES
having been ordered by H. M.'s GOVERNMENT for immediate delivery. This being the THIRD RECORD ORDER received for the YOST, after that Machine had been THOROUGHLY TESTED against a better makes, it proves conclusively that
THE YOST IS THE BEST TYPEWRITER.
Catalogues and Full Particulars of this WONDERFUL MACHINE on Application.
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS
WITH ALL REQUISITES.
SIEMSEN & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
BRANDIES.
OTARD, DUPUY & CO., 1848... \$7.00
" " " V.S.O.P... 4.00
" " " THREE STARS... 2.50
" " " ONE STAR... 1.75
J. & F. MARTELL, THREE STARS... 3.00
EXSHAR'S No. 1... 2.75
J. HENNESSY & CO. (Bottled in Cognac), THREE STARS... 2.50
EDMOND MARTELL & SANGRE... 1.75
FAVORI (GREY & CO.)... 1.50
NATIONAL COMPANY, LIMITED... 1.00
COOKING BRANDY... 0.50
Apply to—
G. GIRAULT.

W. BREWER & CO.
NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
Ex ENGLISH MAIL.
BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL, 1901... \$10.00
Navy and Army Illustrated, Vol. XI... 10.00
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Marine Engineering, by Sexton... 13.00
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NEW STOCK.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, PASHAS, SULTANS, GORDONS.
SWAN FOUNTAIN PENS.
LAMBERT and BUTLER'S and WILLS' TOBACCO and CIGARETTES.
CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES, PIPES in GREAT VARIETY, TOBACCO POUCHES.
MANILA CIGARS—GERMINAL FACTORY, SPENCE'S INDIAN CIGARS.
LADY'S and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES. Best English Make.
TENNIS GOODS of All Kinds. Best Makers.
23 & 25, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.
Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot, and Dampness.
Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EINHORN & CO.,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1897.
SIEMSEN & CO.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891.
NOTICE.
TENDERS are hereby called for the
ERECTION OF BRICK SHOPS at
JESSLETON for the NORTH BORNEO
GOVERNMENT, particulars of which may be
seen at the Office of
Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901.
CANDIDATES for POLICE in NAVAL YARD REQUIRED. Must be of Good Character and British Birth, between 25 and 35 years of age.
Apply with Papers to—
COMMANDER,
H. M. Naval Yard.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1901.
WING CHEONG,
Dealers in
JEWELRY, PEARLS, DIAMONDS,
CURIOUS, JADESTONE ORNAMENTS,
BRONZES and CARVED IVORY WARE,
FINE SILKS and GRASSCLOTHS
General Exporters of
ANISEED and CASSIA OILS,
&c., &c., Stock always on Hand.
An Inspection is RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
Note.—We beg to announce that we also
Buy all kinds of Curios at Moderate Prices.
1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET
(Behind Hongkong Dispensary)
Hongkong, 18th April, 1901.

HONGKONG HOTEL
A First Class Hotel in every respect
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and Smoking Rooms.
Dining Accommodation for 250 persons.
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.
Cuisine of the best.
Hot and Cold Water throughout
Wines and Groceries imported specially from Europe and America.
Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.
Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.
All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by Machinery.
Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.
Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor
CHAARGES MODERATE.

THE PEAK HOTEL.
City Office: 7, Duddell Street.
HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.
PLUNKET'S GAP, The PEAK, near the Tram Terminus.
Tel. 56.
For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

THE WAYERLEY HOTEL.
ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.
A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Handsomely Furnished and Exceedingly Spacious Rooms.
Very MODERATE TERMS to FAMILIES by the DAY or MONTH.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 45 Bed-rooms, elegantly furnished.
The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and Principal Offices in the Colony.
Special Attention paid to the Comfort of Guests.
Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Management.
Terms Moderate.
A. FONSECA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1899.

KOWLOON HOTEL.
THIS HOTEL is situated in a quiet locality, away from the din and disturbance of the City, and surrounded by a delightful Garden. It is an ideal place of Residence. The building stands on an eminence, giving a magnificent view of the Harbour and the City of Victoria. It is within easy access of the Kowloon Wharves, where the principal Mail Steamers disembark Passengers, and from which there is a regular ferry service to Hong-kong.
Bowling Alleys and Billiards.
The Cuisine is Excellent.
J. W. OSBORNE, J. H. DOWNS,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1900.

HING KEE HOTEL.
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
MACAO.
THIS First-class and well-famed establish-ment is pleasantly situated in the centre of PRAYA GRANDE, facing south, with a charming view of the sea on the front. Comfortable and well furnished Bed-rooms. Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance. Terms very Moderate.
L. HING KEE, Proprietor.
Telegraphic address "HINGKEE" [1919]

"BOA VISTA" HOTEL, MACAO.
THE most healthy place in South China. Macao is 40 miles West of Hongkong, and the trip is made each day (Sundays excepted) by the Steamer "HEUNGSHAN," Capt. W. E. CLARKE, leaving Hongkong at 2 P.M., or according to Schedule, and Macao at 7.30 A.M. Connection made at Macao with Company's Steamer to and from Canton.
Cable Address—"Boavista".
CLARKE & CO.,
Proprietors.
For Terms, apply to MANAGER.
906a

WO FAT & CO.
SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
No. 11, LEE YUEN STREET, EAST.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1900.

INTIMATION.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

LEADING MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS
IN THE FAR EAST.

OUR FACTORIES are constructed with every attention to the best principles that sanitary science can suggest; and our NEW FACTORY at WEST POINT is the LARGEST and BEST EQUIPPED in the FAR EAST.

A PERFECT SYSTEM of FILTRATION is employed, guaranteeing ABSOLUTE PURITY.

The Machinery used is of the latest type.

A STAFF of ENGLISH EXPERTS attend to every detail of the Manufacture.

The Waters produced are of the highest class and excellence, as testified to by the best English makers.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1901. [35]

BIRTH.

On the 5th June, at 154, Naminohira Hill, Nagasaki, the wife of R. G. E. Forster, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 16th June, at 230 a.m., ADRIAN WILKINSON, the dearly beloved wife of Edward Wilkin, deeply regretted by her sorrowful Husband, Children and Parents. [141]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 19th June, 1901

It may not unnaturally have caused a little surprise that at the recent meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce certain members should have thought it necessary to attempt to explain away a very reasonable letter of the Chamber to the local Government with regard to the sanitation of the Colony. In particular, those who remember the strong position taken up by the same Chamber in the great plague year, 1894, will wonder what has happened since then to furnish any reason for the timid opinions expressed on the 11th instant. With so excellent a precedent to follow, surely the Chamber had every cause to write as they did in their letter of the 7th instant. The Chairman spoke at the monthly meeting of his "holy horror of interference in any way in local politics." But, after all, the whole point of the Chamber's letter was the serious damage to the trade of Hongkong from the present epidemic. The local Chamber of Commerce, we take it, has among its most important functions the protection of the trade of Hongkong, vitally threatened by the continual ravages of plague on this island. The members, from whom Sir THOMAS JACKSON thought that such a representation would more fitly come, are not purely commercial. They are all alike, of course, interested in the welfare of the port and in the sanitation of the place in which they live. This, however, does not by any means preclude the commercial community from having a special interest in the question of the Colony's health, and the Chamber of Commerce was well within its rights in addressing the local Government as it did. Even the Chairman expressed the hope that the letter sent in might be productive of much good. We fail to understand, therefore, why any members of the Chamber should have been at pains to minimise its effect.

The reply of the Government to the Chamber's letter is very little to the point.

Undoubtedly many reckless statements have been made in the correspondence columns of the local Press. People suffering under an intolerable state of affairs are not apt to pick their phrases, or even to stop short of exaggeration in presenting their case. Various departments of the Government, however, have not been slow to adopt suggestions conveyed in the "reckless" remarks thus put forward, so that the writers have at least the satisfaction of not having written in vain. We are told that the various matters discussed in the Chamber's letter "have long been subjects of most anxious consideration by those whose professional knowledge and experience best fitted them to advise upon them." This being so, residents in Hongkong would like to see some manifestations of this professional knowledge and experience. Such qualifications cannot well be taken on trust. It is any easy matter for a salaried arm-chair expert to say he has been considering such steps, but if he does not take these steps until their omission has become a widely discussed scandal, he cannot complain that he is not the recipient of public confidence. A little initiative on the part of the Government would do much. But this was true at least seven years ago.

A St. Andrew's Society has been formed at Nagasaki, with Mr. J. Maclean as President.

H.M.S. Centurion is expected here in a few days; afterwards proceeding home with Admiral Seymour.

A contingent of time-expired men will leave for home by the P. & O. steamer Japan on the 20th inst.

Yesterday the British hospital ship *Guilford* arrived from Shanghai. The British transport *Umta* left for Taku, and the German gunboat *Geier* departed for Amoy.

The charge against Perry Thomas Crisp, Inspector of Buildings, of accepting a bribe of \$40 will be proceeded with at the Supreme Court at 10 o'clock this morning.

The *Mercury* declares that it has been known in Shanghai for several weeks that Germany intends to continue to maintain a garrison in Shanghai, not for the present, as stated in the telegrams, but permanently.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Morningside Congregational Church \$80.47
S.S. Edinburgh

A coolie employed at the Hungnam Docks was killed on Monday while engaged with a number of others in removing a pump from the yard. The platform on which the pump rested gave way, and the coolie tried to catch it as it fell. The weight being too great, it knocked him down, fell on top of him, and killed him instantaneously.

H.E. Sheng, Director-General of Telegraphs, states the *Universal Gazette*, has begun building a cable line from Lachokou, Hupoh, along the Hsiao river up to Hsiao, as a supplement to the land telegraph, which cannot always be relied upon to remain free from obstruction or stoppage. The money for the construction of the new cable is to be defrayed by the Telegraph Administration and will not be charged to the Government at all, it being intended as "a present" to the Government from the Telegraph Administration.

Father Barmen of the West Mongolian Mission sent a letter on the 1st April to the Italian Legation in Peking saying that the missionaries daily feared an onslaught, as the troops in the neighbourhood were getting troublesome. According to news brought on the 11th from Taiyuan-fu, by the deputy sent by the Governor for the escort of a deputation to Shanghai, 15 of the foreign priests were murdered in Ninghsia-Liang, a place on the border of Shansi and about midway between Yu-Lin and Ninghsia. Not only were the foreigners killed but all the male Christians were annihilated and the girls carried off into the interior of Mongolia. There are two reports as to the perpetrators. One is that the troops of Tung Fushiang and Prince Tuan swooped down on the defenceless foreigners. The other story is that a leader of the Mongolian Princess, who are very angry at peace having been made with the foreigners, rallied an army determined to fight them, and so began with these missionaries.

The following is the programme of an open-air concert to be held at Mt. Austin Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8.30 (weather permitting):—

Selection	"A Banaway Girl"	Caryl
Comic Song	"Waiting for my Mother-in-law"	Band R.W.F.
Glee	"The Three Chalkers"	Boy Rowley
B.M. Choir	"Bismarck, Bismarck, Bismarck"	Bishop
Recitation	"The Fight for the Armoured Train"	Band R.W.F.
Violin Solo	"Mr. Dale R.W.F."	Adams
Song	"Cambridge War Song"	Adams
Trombone Quartette	"Das ist der Tag des Herrn"	Kreutzer
Sgt. Hunt, B'dman Thompson, Hughes and Green	"Mama"	Adams
Selection	"K'dman Pearce"	Kerker
Song	"Belle of New York"	Band R.W.F.
Stop Dance	"Britannia's Son"	Slaughter
Comic Song	"Pte. Keal"	Selected
Glee	"Mynheer Van Duick"	Bishop
Descriptive Piece	"The Village Musicians"	Mohr
Club Exercise	"Farewell Symphony"	Hayden
Descriptive	"God Save the King"	Band R.W.F.

Lieutenant Higgin, Royal Welch Fusiliers, has proceeded to Weihaiwei to take up the appointment of Staff-Captain at that station.

The French Minister to Seoul has presented a note to the Emperor, calling for the strict punishment of the Quelpart rioters.

The *Malay Mail* dwells upon the unhealthiness of Kuala Lipis as the headquarters of the Pahang Government. Mr. Hugh Clifford has been very ill of fever since his return thither.

The direct line of telegraph laid by the Korean Government between Manampo and Pusan was completed on the 28th of May, and opened to traffic on the 31st of that month.

Lieut. G. S. Palmer, 5th L.H.C. has been granted leave from 27th inst. to 24th September, 1901, and Lieut. S. T. Cargill, R.E. from 21st inst. to 29th September, 1901.

It is reported that Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, is suffering from paralysis. His tongue is said to be affected, rendering him almost speechless. It is with the greatest difficulty that he is able to walk. A complete rest is the only essential towards his recovery.

On the arrival of the *Empress of China* at Nagasaki, two Chinese plague suspects were sent off to the Isolation Hospital, and the vessel herself was quarantined for ten days. The Chinese case landed at Shanghai from the *Empress* having proved to be plague, the Japanese authorities determined on vigorous measures.

After the recent amok case at Singapore, many are advocating the burial of the corpse of an amokher with a pig. A correspondent of the *S. F. Press* says:—"By using the pig, as suggested, we could prevent him from going to heaven and a would-be amokher would probably then feel inclined to restrict his murderous instincts."

The Legislature of British Columbia having failed to remove the restrictions imposed upon Japanese residents last year, the Dominion Government will have no other resource but to veto the obnoxious Acts. It is felt that no action by any Canadian province should be allowed to endanger the existing friendly feelings between Great Britain and Japan.

The annual interport races between Yokohama and Kobe were held at Kobe on the 8th and 9th inst. On the first day Kobe was successful in securing the interport prize, while Yokohama won the four. On the second day, in the double sculls the Kobe crew proved the victors after a good struggle by seven lengths. The race for the single sculls proved a fiasco, the Yokohama representative finishing alone.

The new convention between Spain and Japan provides that each of the contracting parties shall accord to the other most-favoured nation treatment in respect of import and export duties except so far as relates to the special advantages accorded by Spain to Portugal. The convention is to remain in operation for five years, and, after that period has elapsed, may be terminated by either of the contracting parties upon a notice of twelve months.

A remarkably interesting series of experiments is being conducted by the United States authorities, in conjunction with the British Government, with a view to determining the utility of a system of submarine signalling. An electric bell is placed below the surface of the water, and when rung it sends sound waves through the water till they meet a delicate receiver hung from the ship's side. Thence the vibration is conveyed to the bridge, where it hits against a bell and rings it. The new system, which has been tried with success at distances up to ten miles, should prove invaluable in foggy weather.

The reason why the warrants issued by the Nagasaki police for the arrest of the captain of the R. V. F. steamer *Vladimir* and the surgeon of the *Saratov* were withdrawn is that the fleet has been brought to light that the men who were arrested at the time of the offence were a Russian officer holding the rank of captain and a surgeon, who were passengers on the above-named vessels; and that consequently the captain of the *Vladimir* and the surgeon of the *Saratov* were not connected with the offence for which they had been convicted.

The French loan is a badly mixed-up affair, wrote the Korean correspondent of the *Nagasaki Press* on the 31st ult. I am now told that M. Cazalis in the loan represents the Yunnan Syndicate, a corporation registered in London, three-fifths of the capital of which is held by Britishers, among whom one of the chief is Mr. Pritchard Morgan, honorary Consul-General for Corea at London. So the French have fastened an English loan on Corea and the British are protesting against it. The French Minister has denied the Coreans' request to call it off. His position is that, as the papers have been signed and delivered, the loan must go through. The money will come to Chemulpo as per stipulations and balanced, and the Corean Government can do what it likes with it. In this, M. de Plancy is firm.

THE PLAGUE.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 25 fresh cases of plague (24 Chinese, one other Asiatic), with 30 deaths (27 Chinese, 2 other Asiatics, one European). Sapper Lambert and a Portuguese named De Cruz, of Bridges Street, who were admitted into the Kennedy Town Hospital on Monday morning, succumbed to the disease during the course of the day.

The Japanese boy residing on Pottinger Street, who was admitted into the hospital three days ago, died yesterday morning. All the European patients under treatment are progressing favourably.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 18th June, 7 p.m.

FRESH BOXER DANGER THREATENED.

A military graduate named Tien Lo-sung has collected a large force of Boxers and disbanded soldiers in South-west Chihli and defeated the Imperialist troops in several conflicts. The movement threatens to spread to Shantung.

LONDON, 17th June, 7.30 p.m.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE IMPORT DUTIES.

It is stated that Great Britain has informed the Powers that she objects to China increasing the duty on imports of opium and rice.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 17th June, 7.30 p.m.

KAISER UNVEILS BISMARCK STATUE IN BERLIN.

The Kaiser has unveiled a statue of Prince Bismarck in front of the Reichstag building in Berlin, and has placed laurel wreaths upon the statue.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 15th June.

ITALY AND CHINA.

Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Italian Chamber, said that Italy adhered unreservedly to the Anglo-German agreement concerning China, and that she only desired a settlement at Tientsin and elsewhere as occasion arises.

LONDON, 15th June.

SOUTH AFRICA—ENGAGEMENT WITH DE WET.

General Elliott engaged the Boers under De Wet near Reitz on the 6th instant. After severe fighting the British captured 45 prisoners, and a convoy of 71 waggon. The Boers lost seventeen killed and three wounded, the British, three officers and seventeen men killed, and one officer and twenty-four men wounded.

THE WARMBATHS SURPRISE.

The surprise of the Boers at Warmbaths is now confirmed. It appears that the official denial related only to the statement that it was Beyer's commando concerned.

CHINESE EXCLUSION IN THE STATES.

The Chinese merchants in America are forming a strong movement for a repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

LONDON, 16th June.

SOUTH AFRICA—BOERS SURPRISE A COLONIAL CAMP.

A superior Boer force surprised a camp of 250 Victorians near Middleburg in the Transvaal, on the 12th instant. The enemy crept to within short range, from whence they poured in a deadly fire, killing 10 officers and sixteen men, and wounding four officers and thirty-eight men. Two Poppoms were captured. Only two officers and fifty men escaped; the remainder were captured, but afterwards released.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE FLUSHING OF THE SEWERS.

Hongkong, 18th June, TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS." Sir—Really the Government ought to "own up" and ask the leading inhabitants to help them out of the present plague crisis. Just fancy after all these years of inaction and incompetence to start flushing drains from the bottom of a hill. It is obvious to all thinking people that if the drains are to be flushed water must be taken to a high level and poured down. It becomes necessary to point out to the "authorities" that water does not flow upwards. It is also necessary to point out that the present "method" of turning a hose into the bottom of a drain can only have the effect of driving the sewer rats to a higher level and thus spreading the plague.

It is known that rats are the chief distributors of plague. Why not make an honest attempt to exterminate rats. Surely someone is responsible for the inaction which is dealing out death, misery, and suffering in our midst. Can any of your readers say who is?—Yours, etc.

PROTEST.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO & HONGKONG AS A RESIDENCE.

The distressing state of overcrowding in Hongkong revealed in the Sanitary Board Committee's report a few years ago has been further accentuated each year as Hongkong attracted to its busy centre the Chinese from the mainland. In connection with the subject of affording healthy residence for the white population of Hongkong, within easy reach of the colony, Macao may be advantageously considered. It cannot be doubted that one who has long resided in both places and who has accordingly had an opportunity to judge of the merits and demerits of the two cities might not unreasonably expect that some faith be given his unbiased opinion. The opinion is one that has been forced upon him in favour of the Portuguese settlement. The conformation of the island of Hongkong and the situation of the city of Victoria cannot be favourably compared with the geographical position of the city of Macao. In the latter place the absence of any lofty hills like the Peak on the one side and Kowloon range on the other and its exposed position to the sea, render it far healthier and cooler. Add to this the smallness of its population, the better class of its native elements, the cleanliness of its roads and public thoroughfares, and a drainage system better suited to its inhabitants, it must at once become apparent that of the two places Macao as a healthier place of habitation must claim the preference.

On economic grounds also it may be worth the while of many to consider seriously whether it may not be to their advantage to make Macao the habitat for their women-folk and children, leaving the bread-winners to remain at Hongkong. While rents in your port have been systematically increased so as to make them a little less than an extortion from the middle class, it is undeniable that from an hygienic as well as from a moral point of view the quarters now occupied by the veritable "horses of the mill" are in an indirect ratio, as to amelioration, to the exactions forced from them. Since no power will move to check a long-continued evil, it is for the sufferers themselves to devise ways and means to secure the urgently needed reform before any remedial measures are put out of the pale of practicability. That Macao affords the means to such a measure is a conviction that has gradually forced itself upon the minds of those who have given the question serious thought in all its bearings.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MACAO.

Good building sites can be had here for the mere asking. With the professional instinct of an efficient civil engineer (as the present Governor, H. E. Horta e Costa, is), assisted by a no less talented and energetic official in the person of the director of public works, Mr. A. C. d'Abreu Nunes, the plan (first conceived on the outbreak of plague here in 1896) for the resumption of the insanitary districts and their subsequent improvement has been consistently and energetically carried forward. The result is at once apparent to any casual visitor who might remember the veritable hothouses of diseases in the insanitary districts of Vo-long and the like. Vo-long has now made way for a fantastically laid out portion of the city situated just before the approach to and to the left of the Avenida da Vasco da Gama. In part the resumed area has been built on, and a considerable section of the remaining portion was recently put up to public auction, when it was knocked down to the Santa Casa da Misericordia, the premium per square metre being 50 cents and the annual Crown rent 30 cents.

A little beyond are situated the hills of Casilha and the Bella Vista as the eminence overlooking the familiar beach of Area Preta is called. Casilha still retains its primitive simplicity. But the bare hillock opposite and to the left of it as one journeys in the direction of Porto Cervo is in the process of transformation into the "Montanha Russa," as the circumscribed promenade built from the base to the top of the little hill has been named. The hand of the artistic engineer is at once seen in this most useful and beautiful public work. The narrow broadpath that erstwhile answered for the road across Chinese vegetable-gardens leading from the main thoroughfare to Bella Vista has been widened to a 29-foot road and raised to the level of the same. This road, metalled after the most approved style, is a source of no little pleasure to cyclists and beyond and to the seaward side of the Montanha Russa a pleasing surprise awaits the pedestrian and cyclist alike. Riding on the road here is like wheeling on a billiard board, so perfectly has the road been cemented over. Its gentle gradient while causing no effort for its ascent affords a delight in its descent. The expanse of the blue sea so pleasing to the eyes and the briny breeze are not the least of the pleasures that reward a walk along this beautiful road.

It is within sight of this lovely place that a suggestion is offered for a residential district for those people of Hongkong who feel the want of a healthy habitation most acutely, not least amongst them being the Mincenses themselves. No better or healthier locality can be found. Granite is found in sufficient quantity and of good quality on the very sites recommended for building. No steep hill-slopes present themselves—like the building sites of Bowen or MacDonnell Roads in Hongkong—and therefore no massive or expensive retaining walls need be built. The estimated cost for preparing sites for a hundred European villa residences is, as far as can be ascertained, not more than \$10,000. The premium for the land is not likely to exceed five cents per square foot and the annual Crown rent is from 30 to 50 cents the square metre. The stringency of the Hongkong building regulations is not enforced here. There are no costly house drainage system and concreting of ground surfaces. Labour is comparatively cheaper.

In short, all the elements satisfying the conditions of economic politics exist here. The idea of utilising the waste land of Macao for profitable building operations has already been taken up in certain quarters among the Chinese magnates of Hongkong. Authentic information is, however, lacking for the moment that the new gambling farmer is formulating a scheme for the purchase of a large portion of Bella Vista with a view to the erection of semi-detached houses, in American style, for European residents, and in conjunction with this plan a hotel will be built within the same site-for visitors. If it is to be a *bona fide* enterprise, may success attend the venture; but if the hotel and its adjuncts be utilised for another Monte Carlo, let their existence be relegated to the limbo of unrealistic projects.

A CAFE CHANTANT.

A Spaniard has applied for and obtained the sanction of government for the opening of a *cafe chantant*.

THE SANTA CASA BOARD ELECTION.

The much talked of election of the new board of directors of the Santa Casa came off on Saturday last, the 15th inst. To those who have followed with any enthusiasm the articles appearing in your Portuguese contemporary, especially directed against the retiring Provador, and who were in consequence led into great expectations, the result of Saturday's election must have come as a sore disappointment. At the eleventh hour it seemed patent, as it should have appeared before, to the active canvassers for the overthrow of Mr. Nolascos that the task they had set themselves to put through was not easy of accomplishment. Their real nominees retired to the background, and in order to give the semblance of opposition to an election that would otherwise be robbed of interest, Mr. A. J. Basto was nominally put forward as the contestant against Mr. Nolascos. But to those behind the scenes it was well-known that Mr. Basto never desired the Provadorship to the exclusion of his friend and colleague. His failure (if failure it can be called) when pitted against the tried Provador was, on this occasion, a foregone conclusion. The result of the election is as follows:—Mr. P. Nolascos da Silva, Provador (re-elected); Mr. C. D. Azedo, Vice-Provador; Mr. Albino Pacheco, Secretary; Mr. José Ribeiro, Treasurer (re-elected).

The ballot showed that Mr. C. A. R. d'Assumpcao was the nominated person for the vice-Proprietary. This gentleman did not see his way to accept the honour accorded him in his nomination, alleging ill-health as the reason for the rejection of his seat. There were sixty-six voters present at the meeting. The Provador was re-elected by 112 votes. That Mr. Nolascos will justify the wisdom of the electors in reinstating him as the helmsman in the most important public institution, next after the Senate, of this city, is the confident belief of his supporters.

A DESERVED DECORATION.

The many friends of Mr. Antonio Joaquim Basto will be pleased to know that this gentleman has been recommended for the Order of the Grand Cross de Comendador. It is the most coveted order in the gift of the Portuguese sovereign to bestow upon any of His Majesty's subjects. Incidentally it may be remarked that no colonial-born, nor indeed any Portuguese colonial governor, has yet been awarded this special mark of royal favour. If Mr. Basto should be signalled out for such rare distinction his continued labours for the good of Macao and his willing assistance on occasions at the sacrifice of his professional practice—to its successive governors will have amply rewarded their just reward.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 18th June.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

RAIDING A GAMBLING HOUSE. Inspector Collett's raid on Monday night of a gambling house at No. 240, Queen's Road East, caused a panic among its frequenters. As the inspector entered with some policemen, nearly all the inmates of the room made a break for liberty, three jumped through a window into the street, two only slightly bruising themselves, while the third injured his leg so much that he had to be sent to the hospital. About ten made for the roof of the building, went into the next house and attempted to force their way down into the street, in doing which they destroyed about \$15 worth of furniture. All were caught, and yesterday morning His Worship fined the first three defendants \$10 each, the rest \$2 apiece, while the eighteenth man, who is in hospital, was let off.

A CASE OF THEFT.

The case of Robert Morrison, an English clerk, who is charged with having robbed one T. Lawson of \$310 at the "Star Coffee House," which was remanded for to-day, has again been postponed until Tuesday, the 25th, as the complainant has not yet arrived from Shanghai.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.

USING INSULTING LANGUAGE AND THREATENING. Miss Callan of No. 32, Cochrans Street charged on Mrs. Lopez of No. 50, in the same street, with using insulting language to her while her father, Filomeno Callan, charged Mr. de Santos Remedios with threatening him with a stick. The case was threshed out at length. During the evidence given by both sides it transpired that the feud was an old standing one, but on the whole was only a storm in a teacup. His Worship discharged both defendants.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Shina Line steamer *Flutshire* from Middlebro' and London left Singapore on the 17th inst., and is due here on or about the 23rd inst.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 6th inst. The O. & O. steamer *Gadic*, with mails, left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 14th inst.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 18th June.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, Kt., C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE LIST.

There were six cases on the day's calendar—(1) Chan Ching Un, being a member of an unlawful society; (2) Porey Thomas Crisp, (a) obtaining a public servant, and (b) accepting a bribe with a view to influence his conduct as a public servant; (3) Tam Shek Yung, attempted larceny; (4) Lo Yew Hai; (5) Pang Lun, (a) selling counterfeit coins; (b) uttering counterfeit coins; (c) having three or more counterfeit coins in his possession; (d) uttering counterfeit coins; (6) Tam Tsing, giving a bribe to a public servant with a view to influence his conduct.

Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General), addressing his Lordship, said he should like to mention certain cases on the calendar. Case 6 was defended by Mr. Robinson, and he would ask his Lordship to take it after case 1, which would finish that day. Cases 2 and 5 were defended by Mr. Francis; case 3 might be taken immediately after case 6, and case 4 immediately after case 2. Case 3 Mr. Pollock asked his Lordship to take after all the other cases; it would be defended by Mr. Sharp. With regard to case 4, that would be sent back to the magistrate to be re-heard.

His Lordship agreed to this arrangement of the cases.

TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.
Chan Ching Un was charged with being a member of an unlawful society, to wit, the Triad Society. He pleaded not guilty.

The following jury were empanelled: Messrs. Guilfoe, Budala, Joaquim do Passos, Noronha, Comar Maria Barallos, Christoph Wilhelm Jean Hagelberg, Beltrao Lucas de Carvalho, Viavato Bonifacio de Souza, and Martin Meyer.

Mr. Pollock said the defendant was arrested by Chinese P. S. 254 on 14th May, who on the following day went with the defendant to his house, a matchless near Mong Kok. The sergeant searched the house, and found amongst other things a book wrapped up in a handkerchief with various other books. These books would be proved by a witness for the prosecution, who had made a study of Triad Society doctrines, to be writings of the Triad Society. The Chinese sergeant would prove that he found the books inside the defendant's box, and would also tell that the defendant said the box and all the books were his.

A minute afterwards the defendant changed his story and said the book was given to him by a friend. The sergeant said he would like to see the friend, and the defendant then said he had picked up the book from the ground. When taken to the police station and charged, the defendant said he was not a member of the Triad Society, that the book was not his and that he had so many books he did not know the book was mixed up with the others. The defendant had thus given three inconsistent accounts as to how he came by the book, and the jury would have to consider the case from all sides very carefully.

Evidence was then led. The greater part of it was published during the magisterial enquiry. The Chinese police sergeant gave evidence relative to the finding of the book in the defendant's house. He was followed by a Chinese expert in Triad matters. It transpired, however, that the "expert" was really not an expert—that he had had very little experience of Triad literature.

The evidence for the prosecution having thus broken down, the defendant was discharged.

ALLIED BROTHERHOOD CASE.
Tam Tsing was charged with giving a bribe to a public servant, with a view to influence his conduct. He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. E. Robinson, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. F. Reece).

The jury was made up of the following gentlemen: Messrs. J. Benjamin, J. S. Ezekiel, S. L. Jenkins, W. F. Gardner, S. G. Nerrall, W. Hardwick, W. A. Sims.

Mr. Pollock addressing the jury, said that Sergeant Watt, who had been a member of the detective staff since 5th October last, was the complainant. Sergeant Watt was specially detailed for duty under the Arms Ordinance, his sole duty being to attend to matters under that Ordinance. Sergeant Watt would tell the jury that he knew the defendant, and that he was connected with the Yau Hang arms shops, 32, Queen Road Central. Defendant appeared to have something to do with the management of that shop. Since Sergeant Watt started his duties under the Arms Ordinance, the master of the Yau Hang had been convicted no less than 34 times for breaches of the Arms Ordinance. In each of these cases Sergeant Watt was the complainant. Defendant was the person who nearly always came up to the Central Police Station to apply for renewal permits. These permits were usually issued by the Captain Superintendent of Police or by the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Since 5th October, 1900, however, applicants had been always referred to Sergeant Watt, and several applications have been refused on the report of Sergeant Watt. The evidence would show that on the 5th inst. Sergeant Watt went to the Harbour Office and waited on the east side. He saw the defendant and a man named Kung On coming towards him. Kung On was a room-boy to the defendant, and was a constable at the Central Police Station, and would be a witness for the prosecution. The defendant and Kung On came up to where Sergeant Watt was standing, and the defendant said something in Chinese which Sergeant Watt partly understood—or at least understood, from his knowledge of Chinese, to mean that the defendant was mentioning something about perquisition caps. Sergeant Watt also heard the defendant say, in Chinese, "I'll give him \$30 for each box of caps." The defendant further made mention of a name which, it appeared, was Chinese for Messrs. Lantz, Wegner, and Company. After this conversation had taken place, Sergeant Watt took Kung On to tell the defendant to go away and the latter went off. On the following day, the 6th inst., somewhere about half past eight in the evening, Sergeant Watt was coming up the verandah of the Central Station from the canteen, accompanied by Lance-Sergeant Kerr, when Kung On and the defendant came up from the opposite side of the compound. Kung On called out, "Watt," and the sergeant stopped. Kung On and the defendant proceeded towards the back of the building. In conversation Sergeant Watt learnt that the defendant was coming up on the Saturday about permits for seven cases of perquisition caps. The defendant then handed a Chinese envelope to Kung On, and the latter passed it to Sergeant Watt. The envelope, which was closed up when Sergeant Watt received it, would be produced in Court. The defendant immediately afterwards left the

station, and King On went upstairs. Sergeant Watt opened the envelope at ten o'clock on the morning of the 7th in the detective office in the presence of Inspector Hanson. Inside the envelope he found two banknotes—one for \$100 on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the other for \$50 on the National Bank of China. Sergeant Watt took the envelopes and notes and reported the matter to Captain Superintendent May. The notes were subsequently handed to Deputy Superintendent Badoley. That, concluded Mr. Pollock, was the story that would be told by Sergeant Watt, and his evidence would be corroborated by the evidence of Kung On, the room-boy at the Central Police Station.

Sergeant Watt then gave evidence, and was cross-examined by Mr. Robinson. Complainant said it was he, not Kung On, who arranged the trap for the defendant. It was originally intended that he should meet the defendant at the German Tavern, but that plan was subsequently altered to the Harbour Office. Complainant did not know who arranged that he should meet the defendant at the German Tavern; he was told by Kung On that that was the place. Kung On escorted the "bird" to the Harbour Office. Complainant did not know the Chinese for "aerated-water machine," nor did he know the Hong name for Leopold Spatz and Co. Complainant did not know whether that firm sold hand-machines for the manufacture of aerated waters. He knew nothing about the aerated water business, nor of the profits to be derived from the trade. Complainant knew nothing of an arrangement whereby he and Kung On and the defendant were to go shares in an aerated-water business; that was the first he had heard of it.

Kung On gave corroborative evidence. He said the defendant one day asked him—"Can you tell the sergeant not to trouble my arms shop, and I am willing to give him a hundred dollars?" Defendant called at the Central Police Station on the 4th inst. and asked witness—"Did you enquire of the police sergeant about that matter for me?" Witness replied that he had, and that the police sergeant had said he would see about it. On the 5th inst. witness went to the Yau Hang arms shop and saw the defendant, to whom he said, "If you want to see the police sergeant go to the Harbour Office, where the sergeant is waiting for you." Defendant and witness went to the Harbour Office together where they saw Sergeant Watt. The defendant mentioned that he wanted a permit to remove a number of boxes of perquisition caps from Messrs. Lantz, Wegner & Company's premises to his shop in Queen's Road, and that he would get them quietly to Canton from there. Defendant said he would give the sergeant \$30 a case. At the Central Police station, the evening of the 6th inst., the defendant said if he got a permit from the sergeant he could smuggle the caps to Canton.

By Mr. Robinson—Witness did not know how long defendant had been in the colony. Witness had been for nine years room boy at the Central Police Station. Whether Sergeant Watt would or would not accept a bribe was not for witness to say. Defendant, anyway, did not say anything about a bribe, nor was anything said about a partnership for the sergeant in an aerated-water business. Witness had never been connected with a yamen, and could not say whether or not it was the custom in China for people to give money to public officials. Witness did not know that Sergeant Watt was anxious to catch the defendant. He told the defendant that the sergeant, when money was mentioned, had said—"All right," but could not say whether or not the defendant would have paid out any money had the sergeant said it was not all right. Witness did not speak familiarly to Sergeant Watt at any time, and never addressed him by his surname only.

Sergeant Morrison said that on the evening of the 8th inst., about 9.15, Sergeant Watt showed him a small Chinese envelope. Mr. Robinson asked questions. Chief Detective Inspector Hanson remembered Sergeant Watt coming into the detective office at the Central Police Station on the morning of the 7th inst. with a closed envelope in his hand. The envelope, when opened, was found to contain two banknotes to the total value of \$150.

No questions by Mr. Robinson. By his Lordship—Witness drew up the charge against the defendant by direction of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Chung Chau King, sergeant interpreter at the Central Police Station, said he took down the following statement by the defendant when he was charged—"I did not give him (complainant) money."

This concluded the evidence, and the jury retired to consider their verdict. They returned after an absence of two minutes, and the foreman said they were unanimous in finding the defendant guilty. Sentence was passed of nine months' hard labour.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following is the correspondence referred to at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 11th inst.:

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PASSENGERS.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 1st June.

SIR,

In July 1897, this Chamber, in response to a request by the Government for its opinion on the subject of the medical inspection of shipping entering the waters of this Colony, made the suggestion that, in view of the great increase of the tonnage in this port, it was becoming necessary for the Health Officer to give undivided attention to his shipping duties, adding that, whenever the post should fall vacant, its next occupant should not be allowed to engage in private practice.

Since those suggestions were thrown out, and in spite of the fact that the trade of the port has continued to increase, while the recurring outbreaks of plague in various ports have added greatly to the work of the Health Officer, no further assistance has been allotted to that official, with the result that steamers are not infrequently detained through inability to board them promptly on arrival. The annoyance to passengers and the loss to ship-owners consequent on these detentions have been growing more and more pronounced; and in illustration thereof I am instructed to forward, for the information of the Government, the enclosed copy of a letter recently received from the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on the subject.

This letter has been submitted by the Chamber to all the Shipping Firms and Steamship Agencies in the port, who unanimously concur in the suggestions made therein as promising temporary relief pending the appointment of a second or assistant Health Officer.

There is ample work for two doctors in this department. The tonnage of the port has doubled within the last twenty years, as will be seen by the following figures, taken from the Harbour Master's annual returns of the shipping trade of the Colony—

	1880, tons.	1899, tons.
Vessels entered...	4,185,845	9,062,501
Vessels cleared...	4,174,149	9,048,908

Yet the machinery for medically inspecting the shipping remains on the same scale now as it was in 1880, and the expenditure on the Department is practically allowing for advances in prices, unaltered. In the opinion of the Committee there should be two Medical Officers permanently employed, and giving the whole of their time to the work, unless perhaps the right of private practice among the shipping be conceded to them.

Since, however, the medical staff of the Government is now already much undermanned and the exigencies of the public health demand the exercise of all their energies, the Committee agree with Mr. Ritchie that temporary measures might be adopted for the moment. They strongly endorse his suggestion that the master of any vessel carrying a duly qualified surgeon, provided such master is prepared to sign a certificate (countersigned by the surgeon) if required, that there is no sickness of an infectious nature on board, should thereupon be permitted to proceed to his berth or moorings. This would materially help, under present circumstances, to prevent much unnecessary delay and consequent loss to the shipping.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

The Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Enclosure.)
Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.
17th May, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to draw the attention of the Chamber to the pressing need there is for improvement in the manner in which the medical inspection of shipping-visiting this harbour is carried out. In the hope that the Committee will agree on this, I enclose herewith a copy of a letter which exists for the revision of a system which is entirely inadequate for the present-day requirements of this important centre of commerce.

The main defect in the system is the fact that, notwithstanding Hongkong has attained the distinction of ranking as the third port in the world in point of tonnage, the duties of the Boarding Medical Officer still remain in the hands of a private practitioner. I am as anxious of disclaiming any intention of casting a reflection on the present incumbent as the Secretary of the Chamber was in his letter to the Colonial Secretary, dated 19th July, 1897, pointing out how necessary it was for the Boarding Health Officer to give undivided attention to the shipping duties, a necessity which increases with the growth of the port, but the disadvantages of the present arrangement are manifest. A Medical Inspecting Officer with private practice, however conscientiously he endeavours to perform his duties, must at times neglect either his private patients or his harbour work.

During the time quarantine was recently imposed on arrivals from Singapore, there were several instances of avoidable and wholly unnecessary detention to mail and other steamers and their passengers through the failure of the Medical Inspecting Officer to board the vessels on anchoring in the quarantine ground. The Government, realising that the delivery of Mails was liable to delay from this cause, notified the Agents of the Mail Lines that the Mails and the Post Office Officials, who take charge of the Mails from Singapore, were to be allowed to land before arrival of the Health Officer, provided the Medical Officer of the steamer certified that the latter were well and free from infectious disease.

The cases of the Royal Mail steamers *Coromandel* and *Ballaarat* illustrate very forcibly the evils and possibly very serious consequences caused to Mail steamers at this port of call, where every hour is precious, through delay on the part of the Boarding Health Officer in attending to his duties.

The *Coromandel* with the outward Mail, passed Gap Rock at 4.15 a.m. on April 13th, showing Mail signal lights, which were duly acknowledged. At 7.15 a.m. she anchored in the quarantine ground with the yellow flag flying, as there was a case of suspected chicken-pox, which is both contagious and infectious, on board. Not until 10.5 a.m. did the Health Officer board the *Coromandel*. As the Health Officer was doubtful whether the case, which was handed and sent to the Civil Hospital, might not prove to be small-pox, he insisted on all passengers being vaccinated before disembarkation, much to their dissatisfaction. After diagnosis at the Hospital the case was declared to be *impetigo contagiosa* (a form of ring-worm), and at 2.30 p.m. the *Coromandel* was granted pratique, but it was not until 5 p.m. that she was able to commence discharge at the wharves. By dint of working all through the night the vessel succeeded in completing her discharge and continuing her voyage at 3.10 p.m. on Sunday, April 14th. The limit of time according to Mail Contract for arrival of the Mails at Shanghai was 2 p.m. on Wednesday 17th April. The *Coromandel* fortunately was favoured with fine weather and succeeded in saving her time, but had she encountered fog it would have been impossible to have done this, and the Company would have been liable to a fine of £500, and what is a matter of more serious moment to them, their reputation for punctuality in the delivery of His Majesty's Mails would have been impaired. Had the Health Officer boarded the *Coromandel* immediately on anchoring and granted pratique she should have been alongside the wharf by 10 a.m., and could have proceeded at daylight on the following day, working up for the *Coptic*, sailing at noon on the 13th April, several of whom were unable to proceed owing to the detention, and a Military Officer for Teintin, who sailed in the afternoon.

The case of the *Ballaarat* is as follows:—The vessel's signals were answered from Gap Rock Station at 5 a.m. on the 26th April, and she anchored in the quarantine ground at 7.25 a.m., but was not visited by the Health Officer until 8.35 a.m. The *Ballaarat* had had a mild case of small-pox on board, a native fireman who had been taken sick before the vessel arrived at Colombo, and was, I am informed, convalescent. This man was landed in hospital and the vessel was not granted pratique until 5.40 p.m., giving her barely time to berth alongside the wharves in daylight.

This letter is not written with the object of criticising the Health Officer's methods in dealing with a vessel when in quarantine, but

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THE SECRETARY,
Chamber of Commerce
Hongkong.

THE SANITATION OF THE COLONY.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, copy of a letter addressed to this Chamber by the Shipping Firms and Agencies interested

to demonstrate how absolutely necessary it is that the Health Officer should give his undivided attention to his shipping duties.

Whether an official Boarding Health Officer be appointed or whether the duties remain in the present hands, it would, I submit, be desirable to give larger powers to the Masters of vessels carrying qualified surgeons; otherwise, to carry out the duties efficiently, a staff of boarding officers would be required.

Dr. Clarke, the Medical Officer of Health, advocated this himself in his Report on the Health of the Colony for the year 1897, as the following extract from the Quarantine Regulations proposed by him in the Report will show:—

"And provided also that the Boarding Medical Officer may, in his discretion, omit such general medical inspection of the passengers and crew and of all other persons on board, upon the production of a certificate in the form set forth in the schedule attached hereto, duly signed by the master of the vessel and countersigned by the surgeon to the effect that there has been no case of sickness of an infectious nature during the voyage, and that the said surgeon has seen every person on board during the twelve hours immediately preceding the visit of the Boarding Medical Officer and is satisfied that they are all in good health."

In allusion to this, Dr. Clarke pointed out that all the Mail steamers, including P. & O., O. & O., N.P.C.B.M., M.N.D.L., and the Holt, Shire, Glen and probably other lines carry surgeons. It will be seen that not many of the 13 steamers which enter this port daily will need a very prolonged visit from the Boarding Medical Officer.

As already stated in this letter, the Mail Sorters, who in times of epidemic in Singapore would not improbably be infected, are allowed to leave the vessel before she is boarded by the Health Officer, provided the ship's surgeon certifies they are free from infectious disease, and in accordance with Dr. Clarke's recommendation, I would suggest that this power be extended, and provided the master of a vessel arriving from an infected port is prepared to sign a certificate, countersigned by the surgeon, that there is no sickness of an infectious nature amongst the crew or the passengers, the vessel should be allowed to proceed direct to the wharves, or to her moorings, where the certified vessel could be landed to the Boarding Health Officer, or perhaps to the Harbour Police.

In the case of a vessel arriving with infectious disease on board, I would beg to recommend for consideration the suggestion that arrangements should be made for telegraphing the fact from Gap Rock from the South and Waglan from the North. This could be done by a simple code of signals arranged from the Mercantile Code flags. On passing the signal station the vessel would fly a flag, under the yellow flag, denoting a vessel which would signify that, say, suspected case of small-pox or plague was on board, and the case might be, and the Health Officer would then know exactly how to act, taking lymph with him, if required. In such cases the Government should insist that the Health Officer must visit the vessel immediately on anchoring.

I had originally intended to ask the representatives of the various Lines concerned to co-operate with me in a joint appeal, but have been unfortunately prevented from doing so by pressure of work, and fully realising, as I do, the importance of quick despatch to Mail steamers and other vessels and that no avoidable delay should be incurred when passing through this port, especially at this time of the year when fogs are so prevalent on the China Coast, I considered the purpose would be served more expeditiously and as effectively by placing the matter before the Committee of the Chamber, on which shipping interests are so prominently represented, and begging them to represent to the Government the necessity which exists for placing the medical inspection of shipping in this harbour on a more satisfactory footing without delay.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.
R. C. WILCOX, Esq.,
Secretary,
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

PROHIBITION OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.
Hongkong, 3rd June.

SIR,

We solicit the good offices of the Chamber of Commerce in representing to the local Government the hardship entailed upon all engaged in the trade by the prohibition of immigration of Chinese to the Straits as notified in the local Press of the 29th ultimo. Not only is such a drastic measure opposed to the Venice Convention, but it is difficult to understand what good can possibly be expected from it. The accepted theory that persons suffering from plague show unmistakable signs of the disease within ten days of its inception led to the regulation that steamers arriving at Singapore from Hongkong within that period should be detained in quarantine until the ten days had elapsed from the commencement of the voyage, and an examination of passengers before allowing them to land in Singapore would consequently seem to be sufficient safeguard against the introduction of the pest. All native passengers have to be passed by the Health Officer of the port before steamers leave the waters of this colony.

Last year, when we were informed that India was similarly prohibited by the Straits Government, but representations to the Secretary of State for India that it was contrary to the Venice Convention resulted in the restrictions being removed, and we suggest that in the same way the Government here be asked to at once represent the matter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a view to the speedy cancellation of the existing prohibition against Hongkong.

We are, Sir,
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THE SECRETARY,
Chamber of Commerce
Hongkong.

THE SANITATION OF THE COLONY.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, copy of a letter addressed to this Chamber by the Shipping Firms and Agencies interested

in the passenger traffic between this port and the ports of the Straits Settlements.

In forwarding this communication, I am directed by the Committee to express their concurrence with the views set forth therein as to the unnecessary interference with trade involved in the action of the Government of the Straits Settlements by prohibiting Chinese immigration into their ports.

There would appear to be no warrant for such drastic measure in the Venice Convention, and nothing is to be gained by throwing new impediments in the way of this traffic. If quarantine is imposed, that will involve the detention of the steamers for several days, sufficient time to ensure that the immigrants have not the germs of plague in them, which should be ample precaution against the introduction of the disease into the Settlements.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 7th June.

SIR,

The present severe epidemic of Bubonic Plague, which seems now to have become an annual visitation, presents so serious a menace to the general prosperity of this port and Colony, that in the interests of trade my Committee deem it their duty to make such representations to the Government as they trust may lead to the adoption of every measure practicable calculated to limit the spread of this disease.

I am therefore directed to point out that although it is now seven years since the disease first appeared in a fatally epidemic form, and notwithstanding all the experience gained, alike of its fatal character and rapid spread and of a serious dislocation of business and special loss to the shipping trade, the authorities are now practically as helpless in its presence as they were in the memorable year 1894. The numbers of cases, now as then, are little in excess of the numbers of deaths; the exodus of the Chinese, now as then, continues to be on a formidable scale; and the incidence of the pest seems now to be even more marked than in 1894.

It is unfortunately true that medical science has not yet discovered any means of successfully grappling with the plague, but that fact should not stand in the way of measures being taken to arrest its spread, or of the adoption of such precautions in the handling of the sick, the cleansing of drains and houses, and the inspection of slums, as might tend to curtail the ravages of this scourge within certain limits.

The loss sustained by the suspension of emigration, the imposition of quarantine at neighbouring ports on arrivals from Hongkong, the reduction in imports and exports, and the diversion and restriction of trade generally, constitute a serious drain upon the commercial community, the more disquieting since it threatens to be of annual recurrence.

The Committee are loth to intervene in any matters even apparently outside the domain of trade, but this question is so intimately bound up with the welfare of this great port that they feel it would be a grave omission did they fail to point out how, in their opinion, the Government have made themselves largely responsible for the sad state of things prevailing.

It is not necessary to refer to the speech of the Medical Officer of Health on the drainage system at the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, when proposing the following resolution:—

"That the Board recommend the Government to utilise all the fresh water which now runs to waste in the trained and untrained nullahs of the city by building dams and forming tanks for the automatic flushing of the sewers and storm-water drains."

Dr. Clark then enumerated a number of recommendations made by Mr. Osbert Chadwick in 1892, all of which were necessary, but few of which had, up to the present moment been carried into effect, while in most instances they had been simply ignored.

Thus, with regard to the separate system of drainage, most unhappily introduced into the colony, one of Mr. Chadwick's recommendations was that flushing tanks for sewers to be filled by the flow in the nullahs should be erected. The Committee, while opposed to the separate system as eminently unsuited to the circumstances of the colony, recognise that, if the system has to be ordered, its evils will clearly be mitigated by provision being made through the frequent and copious flushing of the sewers, and they regret that this obvious fact was not also long since recognised by the Government.

Other recommendations made by Mr. Chadwick were:—(1) The formation of continuous back alleys; (2) the provision of 600 cubic feet of space per head in all rooms sub-divided by cubicles; (3) the formation of a fund to carry out large sanitary schemes; (4) the construction of all roads and drains prior to the sale of the building lots; (5) the acquisition by Government of all existing public latrines, their reconstruction, and the provision of more; (6) the abatement of the nuisance caused by hawkers squatting in the public streets; (7) the increase of the market accommodation; and (8) the provision of public bath-houses with a good supply of water, (which last suggestion the Committee note with satisfaction is now being acted upon with good results). The report in which the following recommendations were embodied concluded with the following remarks, which, in the light of subsequent events, were most prophetic:—"I trust that even should the suggestions be found undesirable or impracticable, my report will show the necessity for strong and complete measures of sanitation, and I trust that they will be undertaken for the immediate benefit of the public health without waiting for the necessity to be demonstrated by the irresistible logic of a severe epidemic."

As Dr. Clark truly remarks—"The logic came two years later, when the necessity for these reforms was demonstrated by an outbreak of bubonic plague in epidemic form. Almost all these matters are crying needs in Hongkong nineteen years after this report was written."

In the opinion of the Committee, the colony possesses in the Medical Officer of Health a valuable and energetic officer, whose untiring efforts to promote the sanitation of the city merit every encouragement; whereas, his recommendations, like those of Mr. Chadwick, have been frequently ignored, shelved, or passed down when adopted.

My Committee desire to draw attention to the folly of allowing the prejudices of officials, the fear of expense, of the dread of unofficial

opposition to stand in the way of the execution of sanitary measures which are known to be necessary and which have been insisted upon time after time by experts. If any doubt be entertained as to the practicability of expedience or otherwise of such recommendations no time should be lost in referring them to a higher authority for decision. The time has now arrived when vigorous action should be taken to secure the continuance of the progress of the Colony, and adequately protect the great commercial interests so adversely affected by these disastrous annual epidemics.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 13th June, 1901.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and to inform you that His Excellency the Governor joins with the Chamber of Commerce in the regret that here, as in India, the anxious efforts of the Government have failed to control Bubonic Plague, or to materially check its ravages.

As to the various matters on which the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have been good enough to give their views, they have long been subjects of most anxious consideration by those whose professional knowledge and experience best fitted them to advise upon them, and some have been dealt with by the Legislative Council. His Excellency would suggest that as the Chamber of Commerce is directly represented in the Council, it should request its representative to bring its views before that body, where the grounds for assumptions which appear to have been somewhat hastily adopted may be clearly stated and fully answered. His Excellency instructs me to add that nothing could more contribute to the commercial losses pointed out in the fourth paragraph of the letter than reckless statements, some untrue, and others greatly exaggerated, that have appeared from time to time in the public Press; and the apparent acceptance of these statements by the members of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, without investigation or adequate knowledge, is not calculated to allay fears that, if continued, may permanently affect the prosperity of this Colony, dependent as it is upon the business incidental to a great shipping port of call. The Governor observes with satisfaction that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are prepared to accept cheerfully the increased taxation that will probably be necessary to meet the heavy expenses of contemplated measures for the general improvement of sanitation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Ag. Colonial Secretary.

THE SECRETARY,
Chamber of Commerce.



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B. J. BARLOW.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1901. [1480]

THE STORY OF A HIDDEN
FACE.

J. MARSHALL MATHER
(Author of "Lancashire Idylls," &c.).

The voice of the clergyman had ceased, and
the mourners were slowly disappearing in
scattered groups into the valley below. The
level rays of the afternoon sun cast long shadows
from the headstones, and the fallen leaves
tessellated the long grasses that grew rank
above the underlying dead. Silence fell, the
silence of God's acre, and no sound was heard
save that of the sexton's shovel as he butted
down the sods upon the newly-made grave, and
of the wind as it sighed among the withering
foliage of the trees.

I was slowly pacing the flagged path beneath
the church, awaiting the Vicar who was detained
in the vestry. I had been called to attend the
funeral in my official capacity as lawyer to the
estate of the deceased lady, and we were both
due at the house for the final settlement of
affairs. A remarkable funeral it had been, for
not a single relation, friend or collateral, was
among the mourners. Unasked, however, the
vicarage had wept their tears and shown their
spontaneous sorrow, for she had been a friend
to the poor, a help to the needy, and an inspira-
tion to the sad.

In a little while the Vicar stepped from
beneath the porch, and dismissing the carriage
that awaited us, he declared his preference to
cover the distance on foot. At first he was
distracted and silent; but as the road became
more rough he linked his arm in mine and
leaned heavily upon me for support, saying as
he did so, "A shadow the veil is taken away."

"What was the mystery of the veil?" I asked.
"I do not know," was the reply. "She never
took me into her confidence, and I never tres-
passed upon her privacy." And once more the
old man relapsed into silence.

The shadows lengthened and the gloom deepened.
A sea of mist crept up from the valley,
and droops of moisture fell from the leafless
boughs of the over-hanging trees. The breath
of the year's last hours wrapped us round, and
its congenial decay met our eye.

Once more breaking the silence, the old man
continued, "She was always known among us
as the Veiled Lady. As far as I know no one
ever looked upon her features; and although
there was many a surmise as to what she was
like, it was surmise only. There were some who
said she was pretty; but why should prettiness
be hidden? Others declared her face to be dis-
figured either by disease or by accident; but
this was also conjecture. The superstitions said
she wore a veil in fulfilment of a vow. Some
supposed the custom to be the outcome of even-
tricity or harmless insanity. But of this latter
you may at once dismiss your mind, for a sane
woman never breathed. Anyway, there is the
fact—she lived among us for thirty years, and
neither man, woman nor child ever looked into
her eyes, or met her face to face."

Here the Vicar paused as though for breath,
but in a little while continued, "At first there
were few of us who noticed the veil, for it was
winter time when she came among us, and we
supposed she wore it for protection from the
weather. When spring returned, however, and
summer followed spring, and the veil remained
unremoved, and when it was whispered that she
was also veiled in the house, then gossip began
to be rife, and exaggerated stories multiplied
upon it. We were told that the shadowy figure
ling in its folds before her face in the morning
so that no sunlight ever kissed her cheeks; that
she wore it throughout the day in parlour and
chamber alike, speaking to the servants from be-
hind its folds, and even retiring to rest beneath
its shadow. No wonder the villagers began to
view her with superstition and with awe, and for
some time she was under a ban."

"And no wonder," I said. "I confess to hav-
ing had the same feelings myself in my business
transactions with her."
The Vicar smiled and said, "Though I never
saw her face, she was the most lovable woman I
ever knew, and we all learned to love her. Her
voice was sweet, her speech over cheerful;
charitable, gentle, and as full of ministering
as an angel, she soon laid us all under a spell.
The children who at first fled from her presence
sought her path and followed her; the sick
anticipated her visitations, finding ease from
their pain in her touch, and solace from their
suffering in her speech. But none of us ever
saw beneath the veil. Her name we knew, her
nature we knew, but her face remained un-
known. That her soul was beautiful none
doubted, and many declared that a soul so
beautiful must have a face to match."

"But all curiosity was not so easily allayed.
I suppose," I said.
"No," was his reply, "there were men and
women of the baser sort whose curiosity was
crude, and whose inquisitiveness was hard to
lay. These would subject her to vulgar stare,
as though with an evil eye to pierce the crepe
and read its secret. I have known them follow
her and waylay her in her walks, hoping that
some breath of wind would lift her veil and give
them eyes. Once in one of her lonely rambles, for
she loved the solitude of the moors, a rude and
crude hand was stretched out to tear aside the
covering. But the hand was stayed—it might
have been as if by divine interposition. What
transpired none ever knew, but the rascal
returned home in abject terror, and from that
day she was safe from molestation."

"And those most in her confidence remained
in ignorance?" I asked.
"I believe they did," was the Vicar's reply.
"I myself was often with her, but never heard
her once allude, or hint ever, to her mysterious
habit. Nor did Dr. Wolbeck, her medical
attendant. He never even saw her face, although
he visited her during two or three severe
illnesses. If anyone was in the secret it was
her old housekeeper, companion and friend,
Mrs. Boothby, whom we shall see in a few
minutes; but if so the secret has been well kept."

By this time we were approaching the house
where the veiled lady had lived. It stood upon
an eminence, and was built of red brick with
turrets and gables, and antique windows, all
ivy-grown, and rich with the colours of the
dying sun. It wore a solemn aspect as though
grieving for its loss. The mist was
beginning to creep around its base, and a few
belated birds wheeled about its roof. In one
or two of the windows lights glimmered,
otherwise there were no signs of life. All was
hushed and dreary.

Slowly walking up the avenue we entered the
main porch, and found to provided for us in the
morning-room. But it was a melancholy meal.
Mrs. Boothby was all at it, and the conversation
between the Vicar and myself was forced. The
spirit of the veiled lady seemed to haunt the
room. I am far from being a nervous man, or
imaginative either; but I confess that more
than once I started as my fancy saw her peering
through the doors, or gliding amid the deepening
shadows, her face darkened by that awful
veil. Despite the warmth of the fire and the
comfort of the room, a chill crept over me and
my appetite forsook me. I felt that the house
was haunted, that the dead still walked, and
that the mystery of thirty years hung over all
like a shroud.

All three of us seemed heartily pleased when
the meal was over, and when we adjourned to
the library to examine the deceased lady's docu-
ments. There is nothing like work for dispell-
ing illusions. The moment I began to handle
the parchments, and con the correspondence, the
land of shadows departed; I saw no more ghosts,
heard no more voices, but settled down into the
hard practical man of business that I knew my-
self to be. Our task was greatly facilitated by
the business methods of her whose deeds we
were inspecting. Everything was clear and
concise, and after provision for the old servants
her fortune was to be devoted to the charitable
and educational institutions of the county, with
strict injunctions that no stone was to mark
her resting-place, the Vicar and myself being
left as executors of the estate.

The clock on the mantel-piece was pointing
to the hour of nine as we laid aside our last
papers, and prepared to depart. A storm had
sprung up without, an autumn storm of
unusual violence, and the rain was lashing
the window-panes while the wind swept
the dead leaves with many a rattling sound
the angles of the house. Once more I became
conscious of that awe which had pervaded me
during the tea-hour. There was an eerie
air about this old library, and its sombre
fittings; from the shelves the volumes looked
down in silence, and the heavy drawn curtains
hung like the trappings of the dead. On the
table the lamp threw a halo of light intensifying
the outer darkness, while the lifeless play of
the fire flung grotesque shadows into the farthest
recesses of the gloomy room. Although the
storm howled without, I must admit that I
was glad the time of my visit had arrived, and so
was the Vicar; and we hastily made prepara-
tions to depart.

But this was not to be as yet; for Mrs.
Boothby in her quiet, ladylike manner bade us
once more be seated, informing us that she had
to fulfil the dying request of her late mistress,
namely, to remove the mystery of the veil.

Mrs. Boothby was no ordinary servant. She
was a woman of refinement and education, and
although a retainer had been more of a com-
panion and a friend. Seventy winters had not
dimmed her eyes, nor had the snow upon her
brow whitened the russet upon her cheeks. She
was slight in build, nimble in step, quick in
observation, and of rare intelligence of mind.
Hers had been a family faith—belief in, and
devotion towards, her dear lady as she called
her. The less she felt keenly; but being a
brave woman she stifled her moan, and hid her
tears. We soon found there had been no
secrets between them. In all her mistress's
sufferings she had suffered, and in all her
afflictions she had been afflicted. Heavy had
been the burden, and love had strengthened
the shoulders, and now the burden of the
mystery was about to be rolled away.
(To be continued.)

PUBLIC COMPANY

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING,
WEAVING AND DYING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the
above Company will be held in the Office of
the General Managers, on THURSDAY, the
27th JUNE, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Consulting Com-
mittee and Statement of Accounts to 31st May,
1901.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 21st to 27th instant,
both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1901. [1439]

LOST.

A LIGHT-BROWN SCOTCH COLLIE,
BITCH.

Willing to pay a small Reward.

H. E. KROL.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1901. [14505]

R. J. REMEDIOS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP

DEALER.

No. 37, CAHNE ROAD, HONGKONG.

Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval

to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-
ence.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE

STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.

AGENTS WANTED.

15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [1396]

FROM

PORTSMOUTH

TO

PEKING

VIA

LADYSMITH

WITH A NAVAL BRIGADE

ILLUSTRATED WITH FOUR MAPS.

CONTENTS:—

From England to the Cape, and Crossing the

Line—The Naval Brigade in South Africa

(Boer War, 1899-1900)—Off to the Front

(Colours)—Spion Kop—Vaal Krantz—

Final Operations and Relief of Ladysmith

—From the Cape to China—Naval Brigade

in North China since the Allied Forces

To the Relief of Peking—Summary of

Siege—Appendix.

On Sale at

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, LOCAL BOOK-

SELLERS, SOLDIERS' CLUB, SOLDIERS'

and SAILORS' HOME, ROYAL

NAVAL CANTEN.

Price \$1 per Copy Paper Covers; \$1.50 in

Boards.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1901. [782]

IMPORTANT.

WE have just received a New and Large

Stock of PROVISIONS, including

BOYRIL, BOTTLED FRUITS, TINNED

FRUITS and Varieties of SYRUPS and

LEMON SQUASH and CORDIALS for

cooling and refreshing purposes in the hot

season.

Also our Special WHISKY, best PORT

WINE, OLD TOM, GINS, and refreshing

BEER.

JERRESEHOY & CO.,

19c, Hollywood Road.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1901. [1520]

PORTLAND CEMENT

J. B. WHITE & BROS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1899. [1509]

lanoline'

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'lanoline' is collapsible tubes.
Makes rough skin smooth, and protects delicate
complexions from wind and sun.

'lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depot—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

[1479]

JAPAN
COALS
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(OR MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—43, SAKAMOTO-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON OFFICE—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG OFFICE—6, ICE HOUSE STREET.

BRANCH OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Hankow, Chafco, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,
Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino-
san, Sasabe, Miike, Hakodato, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address for all the Offices: "MITSUI."
A.B.C. and A 1 Codes used.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Armaments and Railway Bureau;
Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and
Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa and Yamano Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Fukuoka, Hokoku, Ichi-mura, Kanada, Kishima, Mannoura, Onoura,
Otsuji, Sonoda, Tsatsikara, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yaukubara, and other Coal Mines.

FOR SALE.
FIRST CLASS MATERIAL. STRONGEST CONSTRUCTION.
SAFES
CAN COMPETE AGAINST THE BEST MAKES IN THE WORLD.
FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO—
HOTZ, S'JACOB & CO.

MAY BLOSSOM **ARE** **WORLD RENOWNED**

Manufactured only by LAMBERT & BUTLER, LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND. [2553-3]

A NATURAL MINERAL WATER, BOTTLED
AT
FUNAGOYA SPRING,
CHIKUGO,
JAPAN.
S. HASEGAWA & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS,
MOJI, JAPAN.
Apply to—
H. KUSAKABE & CO., HONGKONG. [1253]

THE
HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
MEMBERS are hereby notified that the
Range is CLOSED at present, and will
not be re-opened before end of this month.
ALEX. MACKENZIE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1901. [91]

FOR SALE.
EUROPEAN HOUSES at LEIGHTON
HILL ROAD, 80% of the Purchase
Money can remain on Mortgage on Tontine
System. A Person with a very small saving
can purchase one of these.
A. RUMJAHN.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1901. [1377]

SIGNOR CATTANEO, having returned
to the Colony, has resumed Tuition.
TERMS:—\$10 per Month.
(5 LESSONS PER WEEK).
Application may be made by intending
Pupils through the ROBINSON PIANO CO.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1901. [1073-1]

FOR SALE.
ONE SECONDHAND
HOE NEWSPAPER
PRINTING
MACHINE.
PRINTING A SHEET 27 BY 40
INCHES.
THIS Machine is in good condition, and
is being sold, as it has been replaced with a
Larger and Quicker Machine.
Apply—
MANAGER,
Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1901.

A ON & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PORTRAIT
PAINTERS.
All kinds of Oil Paintings and Photographic
Enlargements.
39A, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Opposite to Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1901. [797]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES
STEAMSHIP "SALAZAR."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London,
or S.S. *Pei Ho*, in connection with
above Steamer, are hereby informed that their
goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure
and Valuables, are being landed at the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Limited,
at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before 2 P.M. TO-DAY, the 16th inst., request-
ing it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after
MONDAY, the 24th inst., at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1901. [2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID,
ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"MARIA VALERIE,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
whence delivery may be obtained.
This Vessel brings Cargo:—
From Venice, ex s.s. *Mosimiliano*, trans-
shipped at Trieste.
From Trieste, ex s.s. *Imperator*, trans-
shipped at Bombay.
Optional Cargo will be discharged here, unless
notice to the contrary be given immediately.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be
sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before
Noon, on the 22nd June, or they will not be
recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and
any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd
June will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1901. [6]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAMBIA,"
Captain Schindler, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M.
TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 19th June will be subject
to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 19th June, at 8 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1901. [1492]

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERPEN,
ROTTERDAM, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"WURZBURG,"
Captain Schuder, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before NOON
TO-DAY.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1951.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.		
FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"EXION"	On 20th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PELEUS"	On 23th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"DEUCALION"	On 2nd July.

HOMEWARDS.		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 25th June.
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 15th July.
LONDON	"ALCINOUS"	On 23rd July.

LIVERPOOL Direct { "GLAUCUS" About 15th July.
S.S. "PROMETHEUS," from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, has arrived, and will leave for JAPAN on the 18th inst.
S.S. "GLAUCUS" from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, has arrived, and will leave for SHANGHAI on the 18th inst.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	"NANCHANG"	On 21st June.
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 22nd June.
MANILA	"TAIWAN"	On or about 14th July.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY		
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWN		
SVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY		
and MELBOURNE		

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1901.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE Company's Steamship
"GLENABTNEY,"
Captain Warner, will be despatched as above on or about the 26th June, 1901.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1901. [1289]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"PARRAMATTA,"
Captain R. T. Cook, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 22nd June, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.
Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.
For further particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1901. [1]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"AIRLIE,"
Captain St. John George, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1901. [1427]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
THE Company's Steamship
"GLENABTNEY,"
Captain J. S. Stevenson, will be despatched as above on the 28th June.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1901. [1381]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.
Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:
CLAVENING, British str., J. Barker.—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.
COMPANIA DE FILIPINA, Amr. str., D. Migue. Orta.—Brandao & Co.
EVIE J. RAY, American barque, Kater.—Sander, Weller & Co.
RANZA, British str., Arnot.—Standard Oil Co.
SEA WITCH, American ship, Howes.—Master

FOR NEW YORK.
THE Steamship
"ARARA,"
Captain Williamson, will be despatched for the above port on or about 1st August, 1901.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1901. [1263]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"ARARA,"
Captain Williamson, will be despatched for the above port on or about 1st August, 1901.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1901. [1263]

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For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1901. [1263]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"COPTIC"	THURSDAY, 27th June, at Daylight.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
"GABIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.
"CHINA"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.
"DORIC"	THURSDAY, 15th Aug., at Noon.
"PERU"	SATURDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.

THE O. & O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on THURSDAY, the 27th June, at Daylight, taking Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

GEO. ECKLEY,

ACTING AGENT.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"LUTHER CASTLE" ... 30th June.

"HUDSON" ... About 17th July.

"HEATHBURN" ...

"JUPITER" ...

"SATSUMA" ...

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1901. [878-1194-988]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,

CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT,

MADEIRA, MEDITERRANEAN

AND BLACK SEA PORTS,

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,

ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 1st July, 1901,

1 P.M., the Company's Steamship

"SYDNEY" Captain Aubert, with Mail,

Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this

port for MADEIRA via ports of call,

WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Madeira, and accepted in

transit through Madeira for the principal

places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.

Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 30th

June. (Parcels are not to be sent on board;

they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Con-

tents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Com-

pany's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1901. [2]

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANT"

will be despatched for the above port on or

about 10th July, 1901.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1901. [1273]

FOR NEW YORK

THE 3/A II American ship

"L. SCHEPP"

will load for the above port, and will have quick

despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901. [1144]

Prometheus, British str., 5,570, Day, May 28
Butterfield & Swire
Riojan Maru, Jap str., 2,979, Ohno, June 16.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Sabine Rickmers, British str., 680, Naabek, June 9.
Arnold, Karberg & Co.
Sado Maru, Jap str., 3,858, Thompson, June 18.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Sandakan, Ger. str., 1,374, Brandstetter, June 6.
Melchers & Co.
Simonsen, Dutch str., 1,818, Sandman, April 18.
China
Tachlow, German str., 862, Behr, June 14.
Butterfield & Swire
Tayuan, British str., 1,459, Nelson, June 15.
Butterfield & Swire
Takung, British str., 977, Baker, June 16.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Thales, British steamer, 836, Robson, June 16.
Douglas LaPraik & Co.
Trym, Norwegian str., 710, Dale, June 10.
A. R. Marty
Tsoruhiko Maru, Jap str., 1,240, Kigami, June 14.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Whampoa, British str., 1,109, Laver, June 18.
Butterfield & Swire
Wurzburg, Ger. str., 2,267, Moss, June 18.
Melchers & Co.
Yawata Maru, Jap str., 2,367, Moss, June 18.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Yuenang, British str., 1,123, Rolfe, June 18.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SAILING VESSELS.
Celest Barrill, British ship, 1,764, Jeffy, May 23, Order.
Holliswood, Amr. bark, 1,084, Knight, June 14, Order.
M. de Villars, French bark, 1,171, Bional, May 31.
E. A. Trading Co., Limited
Sea Witch, Amr. ship, 1,172, Howes, Feb. 21, Master.
Sussex, British bark, 1,212, Guthrie, May 17, Master.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. C. G. F. M. Craddock, at Taku.
Algerine, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p., Comdr. E. D. Hunt, at Shanghai.
Aretusa, cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 5,000 h.p., Captain J. Startin, Woosung.
Argonaut, battleship, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 10,000 h.p., Capt. H. Charnock, at Hankow.
Astraea, cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 5,000 h.p., Captain C. J. Baker, at Shanghai.
Aurora, cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 5,600 h.p., Capt. E. H. Bayly, C.B., at Woosung.
Bardolf, battleship, 10,500 tons, 14 guns, 13,000 h.p., Capt. G. J. S. Warrender, at Weihaiwei.
Blenheim, 1st class cruiser, 9,000 tons, 12 guns, 21,411 h.p., Capt. F. H. Henderson, C.M.G., at Woosung.
Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. Leake, at Wuhu.
Brisk, cruiser, 6 guns, 5,000 h.p., Comdr. Sir B. R. S. Wray, at Hankow.
Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Baird, at Weihaiwei.
Centurion, flagship, 10,500 tons, 14 guns, 13,000 h.p., Capt. J. B. Jellicoe, C.B., at Taku.
Daphne, sloop, 1,140 tons, 8 guns, 2,000 h.p., Comdr. Wm. C. Pakinham, at Hongkong.
Dido, cruiser, 2nd class, 5,600 tons, 11 guns, 5,600 h.p., Capt. P. F. Tillard, at Woosung.
Endymion, cruiser, 7,350 tons, 12 guns, 10,000 h.p., Captain A. W. Paget, C.M.G., at Hongkong.
Esk, gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Blunt, at Shanghai.
Fama, torpedo-boat destroyer, 304 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong.
Firebrand, gunboat, 455 tons, 4 guns, 300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Batty Fownall, at Canton.
Glory, battleship, 12,350 tons, Captain Frederick S. Inglefield, at Yokohama.
Goliath, battleship, 12,350 tons, 16 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. Lewis E. Wintz, at Nanking.
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 290 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Hardy, at Shanghai.
Hermione, cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. R. S. D. Cumming, at Shanghai.
Humber, storeship, 1,541 tons, Comdr. H. J. Davison, at Hongkong.
Isis, cruiser, 2nd class, 5,650 tons, 11 guns, 9,600 h.p., Capt. Charles Windham, at Shanghai.
Janna, torpedo-boat destroyer, in reserve, at Hongkong.
Kinshas, river gunboat, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Powell, on Yangtze.
Lizard, gunboat, 715 tons, 6 guns, 1,000 h.p., Lieut. John C. Watson, at Amoy.
Ocean, battleship, Hon. A. G. Carson Howe, at Weihaiwei.
Orlando, cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. J. H. T. Burke, C.B., at Woosung.
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Mansel, at Weihaiwei.
Phoenix, sloop, 1,015 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. W. H. Nicholson, at Tongku.
Pigmy, gunboat, 755 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut. Com. A. H. Oldham, at Singapore.
Pique, cruiser, 3,500 tons, 8 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. H. C. Reynolds, at Weihaiwei.
Plover, gunboat, 455 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Cowper, at Kinkiang.
Redpole, gunboat, 555 tons, 6 guns, 720 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Chas. P. Corbett, at Kinkiang.
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Godfrey G. Webster, West River.
Rosario, sloop, 890 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. A. W. Hamilton, at Singapore.
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Carr, on West River.
Snaipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Dalgety, at Shanghai.
Swift, gun-vessel, 756 tons, 6 guns, 870 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong.
Taku, torpedo-boat destroyer, 250 tons, in reserve, at Hongkong.
Talbot, cruiser, 5,800 tons, Capt. F. G. Stopford, at Yokohama.
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,800 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Francis Powell, C.B., at Hongkong.
Terrible, 1st class cruiser, 14,200 tons, 30 guns, Capt. Percy M. Scott, C.B., at Weihaiwei.
Tweed, gunboat, 382 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., in Reserve, at Hongkong.
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 4501 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. O. Lyne, at Labuan.
Wivron, coast defence ship, armoured, 2,750 tons, 4 guns, 1,000 h.p., at Hongkong.
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 330 tons, 6 guns, 1,900 h.p., Lieut. and Comdr. Mackenzie, at Weihaiwei.
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. W. R. Watson, at Woosung.
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Hillman, at Fackow.

HONGKONG STEAMERS.

Anping Maru, Jap str., 1,038, Atsumi, June 15.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Rababok, Ger. str., 1,320, Beckmann, June 14.
Butterfield & Swire
Belgian King, British str., 2,170, Chieis, June 13.
Butterfield & Swire
Bonharg, British str., 1,462, Brobie, June 14.
Bradley & Co.
Burnside, Amr. str., 1,400, Laffin, April 14.
U.S. Government
Chinkiang, British str., 1,260, Stringer, June 13.
Butterfield & Swire
Choyang, British str., 1,194, Payne, June 13.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Devonshire, British str., 2,384, Conll, June 17.
Standard Oil Co.
Duke of Fife, British str., 2,416, Cox, June 15.
Doddwell & Co., Limited
Elita Nossack, Ger. str., 1,161, Bruhn, June 18.
East Asiatic Trading Co., Limited
Empress of India, British str., 5,003, Marshall, June 17.
C. P. R. Co.
Fanzang, British str., 1,410, Mitchell, June 14.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Glaucus, British str., 3,591, Thompson, June 13.
Butterfield & Swire
Hongkong, French str., 862, Pannier, June 16.
A. R. Marty
Hunan, British str., 1,158, Thorgier, June 14.
Butterfield & Swire
India, Austrian str., 1,794, Ghezzi, June 15.
Sander, Weller & Co.
Indravelli, British str., 3,152, Craven, June 10.
Shevan, Tomes & Co.
Kashgar, British str., 1,153, Sanderson, June 16.
Butterfield & Swire
Kohseng, German str., 1,291, Louss, June 18.
Butterfield & Swire
Kamsang, British str., 2,076, Butler, June 18.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kyoto Maru, Jap str., 1,639, Sakurai, June 12.
Order
Luosok, German str., 1,020, Fuchs, June 12.
Butterfield & Swire
Maria Valeria, Austrian str., 2,648, Berberovich, June 17.
Sander, Weller & Co.
Munich, German str., 4,691, Krebs, May 28.
Melchers & Co.
Nanchang, Brit. str., 1,062, Finlayson, June 7.
Butterfield & Swire
Oak Branch, British str., 2,064, Schell, June 12.
Doddwell & Co., Limited
Obi, British steamer, 1,951, Pinkham, June 11.
M. B. Kaisha
Pakshan, British str., 1,235, Ferris, June 17.
Bradley & Co.

QUAN WAH & CO.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION
At No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [1044]

INTIMATIONS

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of SUPERINTENDENT of PUBLIC WORKS and GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR. Applications and Copies of Testimonials to be sent to the undersigned, from whom terms may be learnt. Appointment to be taken up as soon as possible.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1901. [339]

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE above Company is prepared to supply the shipping in Hongkong with PURE and FILTERED WATER both for dock and boilers.
Call Flag W.
J. W. KEW,
Manager.
20, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1900. [1498]

ON SALE.

THE POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA.

A LECTURE BY ALEXANDER MICHIE.

PRICE 25 CENTS CASH
On Sale at "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office and Local Newsagents.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1901. [1079]

OREGON LUMBER.

THE Undersigned, being closely connected with the leading MILLS at PORTLAND and PUGET SOUND, are always prepared to book orders for any specifications at LOWEST RATES.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [5]

C. E. WARREN, BUILDING CONTRACTOR, NO. 25, ABERDEEN STREET.

SANITARY APPLIANCES SUPPLIED AND FIXED. DRAINS, TRAPS, WASTE PIPES, &c., CLEANSED AND REPAIRED.—Sanitary Board Notices receive prompt attention. Agent for MOSAIC Tiles. Prices on Application. [99]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

<p> <u>Travore, Se. India via Tuticorin.....</u> (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)..... (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)..... </p>	<p> <i>Parramatta</i> </p>	<p> Circulars 8.00 A.M. Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Papers 10.30 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M. </p>
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TO-DAY.
Meeting of Justices, Magistrate, 2.30 p.m.
Sale, Two Matchless and a quantity of Hay.
Litchikoff, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2.30 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms,
Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

OPIUM.		18th June.
Quotations are:—		Allow 'co net. to 1 catty.
Malwa New	£830	to £840 per picul.
Malwa Old	£800	to £870 "
Malwa Older	£880	to £899 "
P. Paper-wrapped	£830	to " "
Persian fine quality	£850	to " "
Persian extra fine	—	to " "
Patna New	—	to — per chest.
Patna Old	£867½	to — "
Banarès New	£865	to — "
Banarès Old	£890	to — "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. steamer *Sunda* left Singapore for this port on the 16th inst., at noon, with outward English mails, and is due here on the 21st inst., at about 2 p.m.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Sack* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday, the 16th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 26th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The E. & A. steamer *Australian*, from Sydney &c., left Manila for this port on the 16th inst.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Chang-nanges	Pes. 230	\$325.
Cholula	\$50	\$65, sellers
Queen's Mines, Id.	25c.	3 cents, sellers
Queen's Mines, Id.	\$5	\$13, sellers
Do. " "	\$4	\$14, sellers
Punjun	\$50	\$64, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$25.
Raubas	13 1/2	\$12, buyers
Row Amoy Dock	\$50	\$124, buyers
Florida Hotel, Manila ..	\$50	\$70.
Virginia (Tobacco)	\$50	\$60, sellers
Trust Co. Id.	\$50	\$60, sellers
Ithamra, Id.	\$50	\$1,500.
Robinson Piano Co., Id. ..	\$50	\$50, nominal
Teamship Coy.	\$50	\$32, sales
China and Manila	\$50	\$52, sales
China Mutual Prof.	\$10	\$10
China Ordinary	\$10	\$12
Do.	\$15	\$7.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$50, sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$35, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$145, buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	\$1	\$2.15.
Star Ferry	\$10 1/2	\$22, buyers
Tobacco Planting Co.	\$5	\$54, sales & buyers
United Asbestos	\$5	\$3, sellers
Do.	\$4	\$11, sellers*
Wanchai Warehouse	\$10	\$20.
Watkins, Id.	\$37	nominal
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$93, sellers
Universal Trading	\$10	\$151, sales
Co., Id.	\$20	\$101, buyers

THE WEATHER.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 17th JUNE, P.M.

	Height	Age	Weight	Measurements	Time	Height	Measurements	Time	Weight
Vidystock	2 p.								
Tokoyost	"	20.50							
Koeti	"	20.68							
Kagasaki	"	20.64							
Kagoshima	"	20.74							
Tanaka	1 p.	20.82							
Taichu	"	20.75							
Faimu	"	20.52							
Koshin	"	20.80							
Koshin	"	20.80							
Gutaiak	3 p.	20.60	70	100					
Sharp Peak	"	20.90	81	84					
Amoy	"	20.70	81	84					
Swatow	"								
Canton	"	20.61	87	78					
Hongkong	4 p.	20.65	85	78					
Vietna Peak	"								
Guang	"	20.64							
Macao	"	20.63	85						
Lu-phong	1 p.								
Macia	4 p.		90	68					
Manate	3 p.								
Encoled	"								
Hoilo	"	20.83	86						
Cebu	"	20.84	86						
C. S. James	"								

Vdivostock	7 a.					
Tokyo	10 a.					
Kobe						

Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—
Taiyoku	6a.	29.73	—	W	2
Teluhu	"	29.70	—	E	4
Tanaka	"	29.80	—	E	4
Koshim	"	29.94	—	E	4
Pescadores	"	29.79	—	E	8
Gutzlaff	0n.	29.66	75	100	E
Sharp Peak	"	29.63	51	97	E
Amoy	"	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—
Causton	"	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	10 a.	29.73	34	82	SW
Victor Peak	"	—	—	—	—
Gap Luck	"	29.74	—	—	SW
Magesa	"	29.71	85	—	SW
Haiphong	10 a.	29.88	86	79	WAW
Mainia	10 n.	29.88	—	—	—
Malaka	9 n.	—	—	—	—
Bencool	"	29.93	83	—	SW
Loilo	"	29.94	85	—	SW
Cebu	"	—	—	—	—
C. S. James	7 n.	—	—	—	—

On the 18th at 11.55 a.m. Barometric changes are .
The depression over SE China, will probably pass to
South of Shanghai moving Eastwards. Gradients increase
with strong S monsoon in S China and the S part of
China Sea. Forecast - strong to fresh SW winds; squally
showery.

Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER, 18th J^y
 Barometer 9 A.M. ... 29.71 Therm. 9 A.M. (Wetbulb) ... 64
 Barometer 1 P.M. ... 29.69 Therm. 1 P.M. (Wetbulb) ... 64
 Barometer 4 P.M. ... 29.61 Therm. 4 P.M. (Wetbulb) ... 64
 Thermom. 9 A.M. ... 84 Therm. Maximum ... 84
 Thermom. 1 P.M. ... 84 Therm. Maximum ... 84
 Thermom. 4 P.M. ... 84 night ... 84

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

[illegible]

James Beattie Mr. R. M.

[illegible]

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL

James Anderson	Mr. and Mrs. T. H. B.
& Mrs. J. M. Beattie	Newitt
& Mrs. H. Macneason	Capt. R. Macglands,
Brown	A.O.D.
J. W. Crouch	Mr. Langlands
& Mrs. J. G. Gumble	Mrs. E. Burns-Lye
W. Holmes	Const. Volapoco

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J. L. Davis	Mr. N. E. Packer
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H. C. D. Frampton	Mr. B. Williams
A. W. Lampenaki	
Kowloon Hotel.	
John Andrew	Mr. Louis Lindow
P. Bannan	Mr. J. W. Macgregor
Sp. Brantefelless	Prof. A. P. Nobbs
W. H. Cleasby	Mr. & Mrs. T. K. Saxton
W. Davies	Mr. J. Spitzels
F. Dean	Mr. G. F. Williams
E. A. Earby	

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Week.	Day of Month.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	H. in.	ft. in.
ch.	19	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
		10 15	5 2	3 53	0 9	0 6	0 6
sun.	20	10 49	2 1	4 12	0 4	0 1	0 1
		10 58	2 1	4 14	0 1	0 7	1 1
tu.	21	11 11	1 3	4 30	0 4	0 1	0 7
		11 20	1 3	4 39	0 1	0 8	1 2
w.	22	11 54	2 2	4 46	0 1	1 3	3 0
		12 10	2 4	4 59	0 1	1 4	3 0
th.	23	12 28	3 4	5 19	0 1	1 1	1 1
		1 2	3 11	5 41	0 1	1 4	1 4
fr.	24	1 32	2 8	5 53	0 1	1 4	1 4
		1 40	2 4	6 10	0 1	1 4	1 4
sa.	25	1 41	3 10	6 31	0 1	1 8	1 8

30 4 1 11 1 33 1 7
 NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
 SQUARE
 BOTTLE WHISKY.
 NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
 SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

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on every
Tin.



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THE LEADING HOUSE FOR GOOD VINTAGES.

CLARET.		Per doz. Per 3 doz.		BRANDY.		Per doz.	
District.	Vintage.	1 bottle.	30 U	OTARD, DUFUY & CO.	For Doz.		
<p>vineyard.</p> <p>CHORDONNAIS ...</p> <p>... well-fine</p> <p>ATEAU CLOS</p> <p>RAND MEYER ...</p> <p>A very excellent full-flavoured wine. Some-what aged at the Chateau, fully bottled.</p> <p>ATEAU MORIN</p> <p>... charming wine of great age. ... St. Etienne, ... of the Chateau, fully bottled.</p> <p>For Price of other Wines in Stock, apply to—</p>	<p>1893</p> <p>1893</p>	<p>15.25</p> <p>10.00</p>	<p>—</p> <p>21.00</p>	<p>FINE OLD COGNAC, 1880</p> <p>FINE OLD COGNAC, 1895</p>	<p>\$29.50</p> <p>65.00</p>		
				LIQUEURS.			
				<p>ANGOSTURA BITTERS ...</p> <p>Dr. Richter's, from Trinidad.</p> <p>APRICOT BRANDY ...</p> <p>Champagne Brandy and French Apples.</p> <p>BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. ...</p> <p>From the Abbey Fecamp.</p> <p>CHARTREUSE, YELLOW ...</p> <p>From the Monastery of the Grands Chartreux.</p>	<p>... \$3.15</p> <p>... 3.15</p> <p>... 3.70</p> <p>... 3.70</p>		

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HONGKONG. [783—2.]

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PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.,

FOR

1901.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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